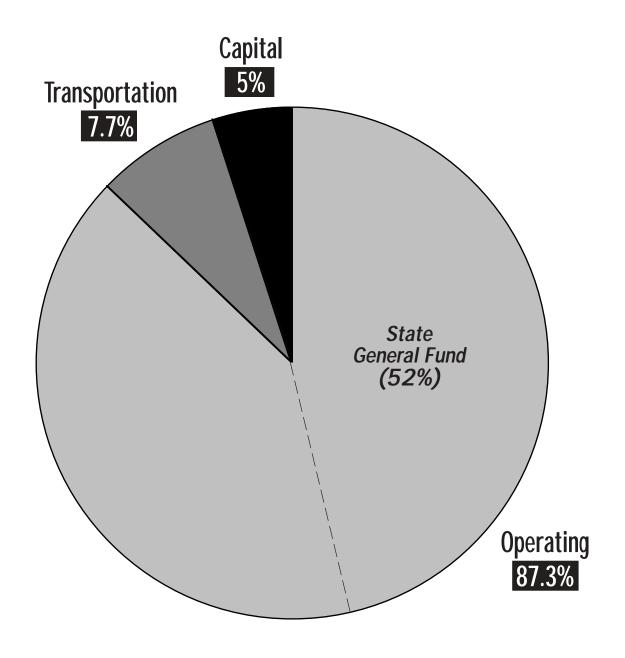
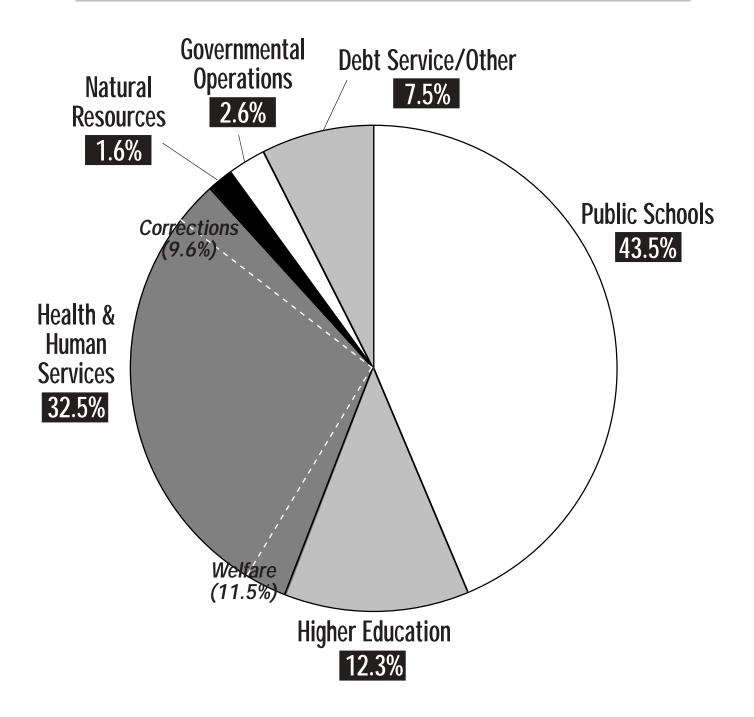
Washington State Budgets: 2001-2003 Biennium



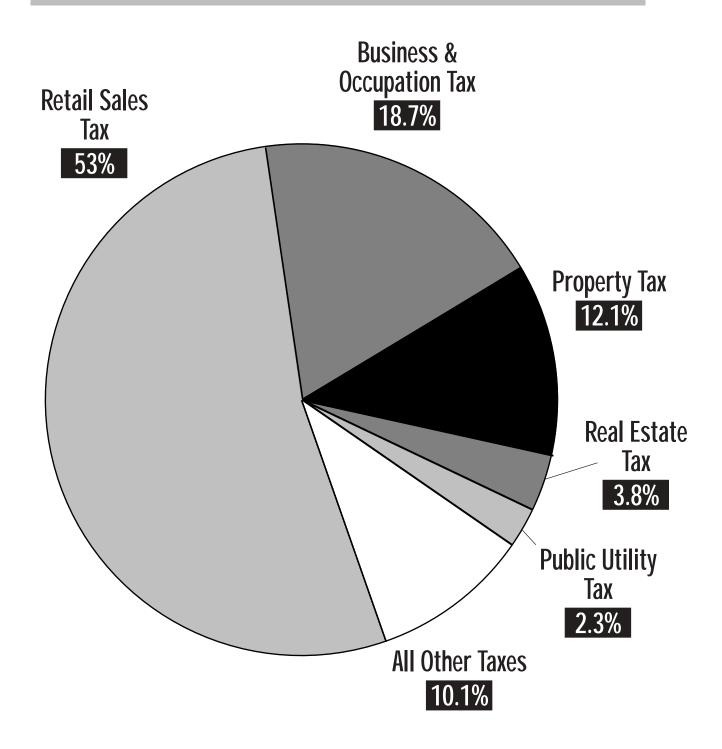
Total Spending: \$49.7 billion

State General Fund: Distribution of Spending

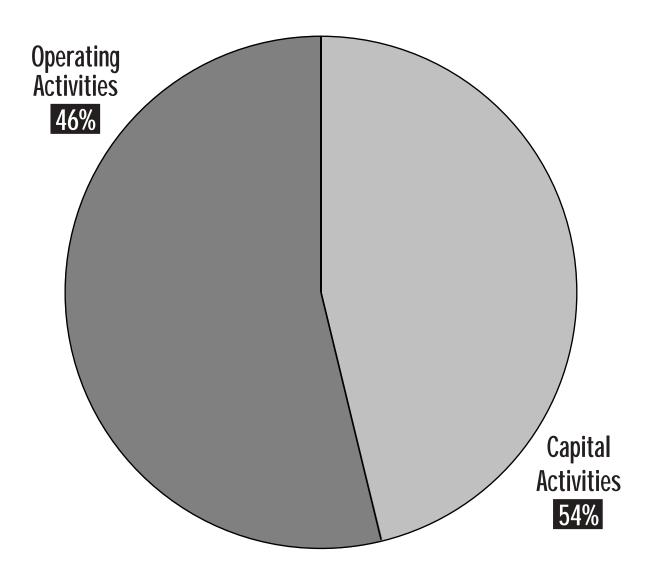


2001-03 General Fund Spending: \$22.8 billion

State General Fund: Sources of Revenue

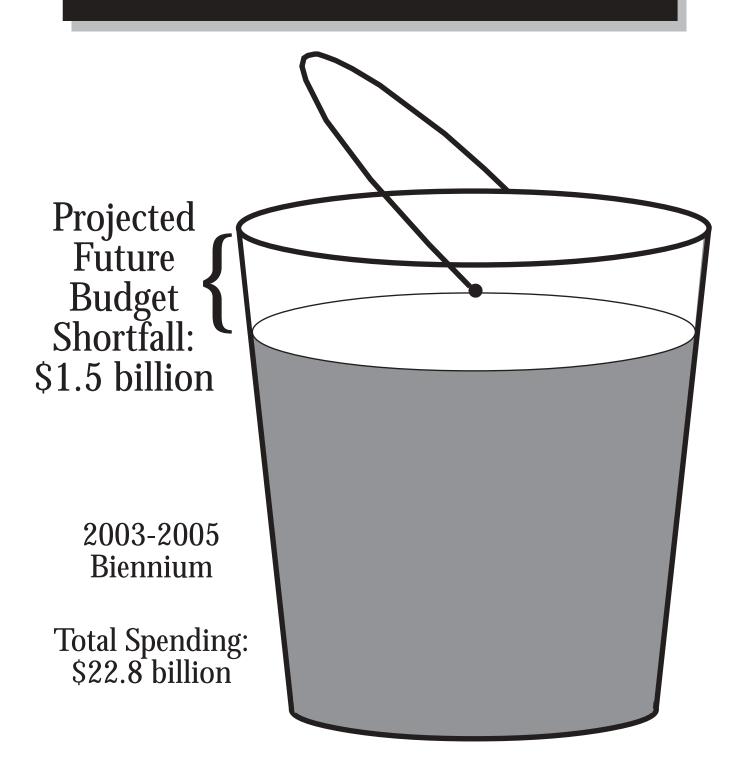


Washington State Transportation Budget

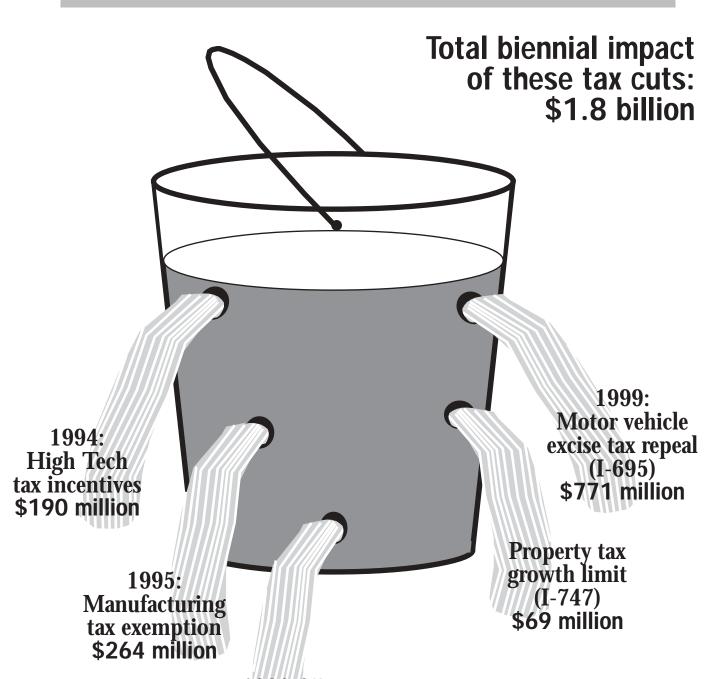


2001-03 Transportation Spending: \$3.8 billion

The State General Fund Could be \$1.5 Billion Short



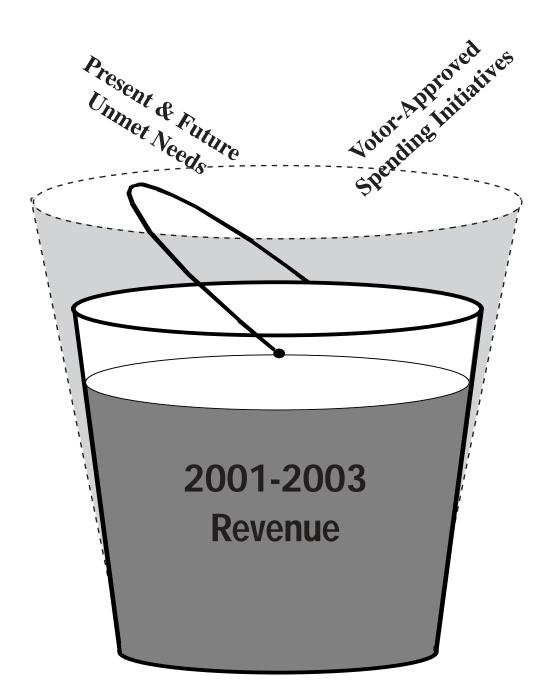
Some Big Holes in the Revenue Buckets



1996-97:
Business &
Occupation tax cuts
\$523 million

Sources: Washington Dept. of Revenue Washington Office of Fiscal Management Fiscal Policy Center, "State Faces \$2.3 Billion Deficit," Nov. 16, 2000.

Growing Demands on Washington's Budgets



Ideal Size of the Revenue Bucket?

Who Gets Hurt from Budget Cuts? The Most Vulnerable



Aid to Elderly & Disabled



Youth Programs



Health Care



Mental Health Services

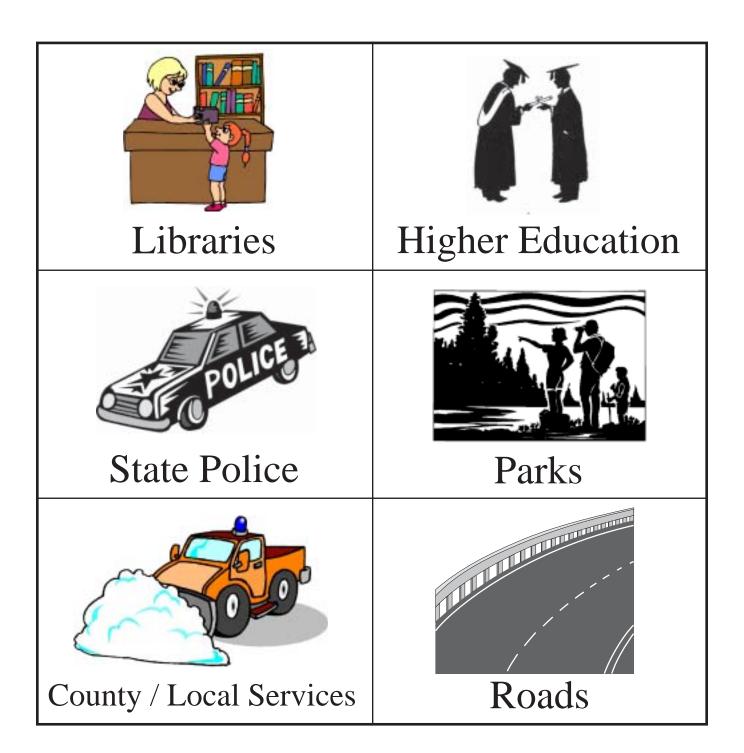


Child Care



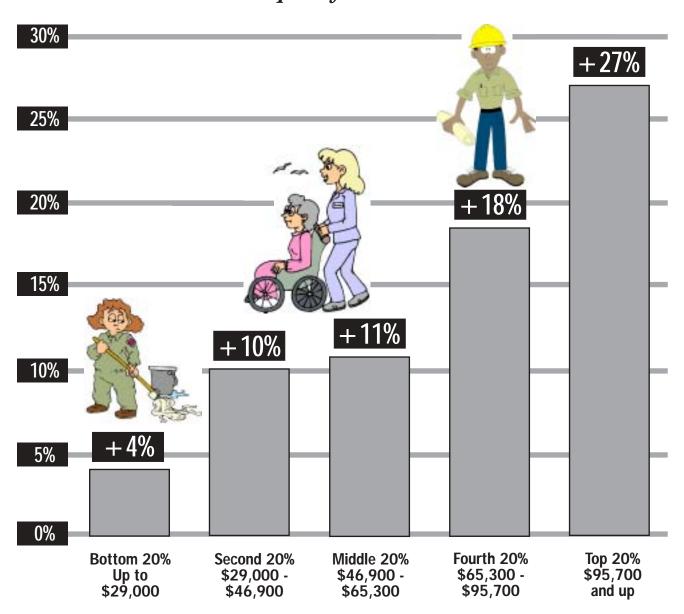
Human Services

Who Gets Hurt from Budget Cuts? **Everyone**



Change in Income in Washington Late 1980s (1988-1990) to Late 1990s (1998-2000)

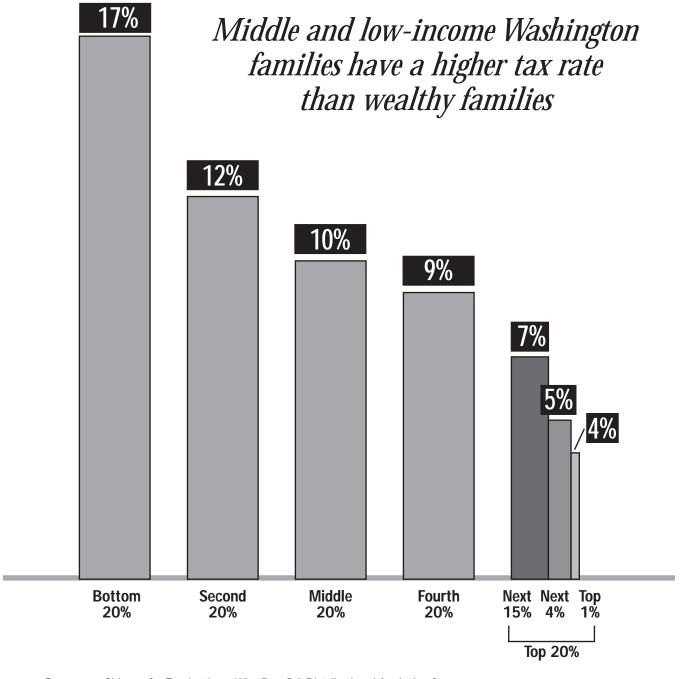
Middle and low-income Washington families did not share equally in the economic boom



Source:

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Economic Policy Institute, *Pulling Apart, A State-By-State Analysis of Income Trends*, Apr. 23, 2002. Researchers used three-year averages to enlarge the sample size, resulting in more valid data.

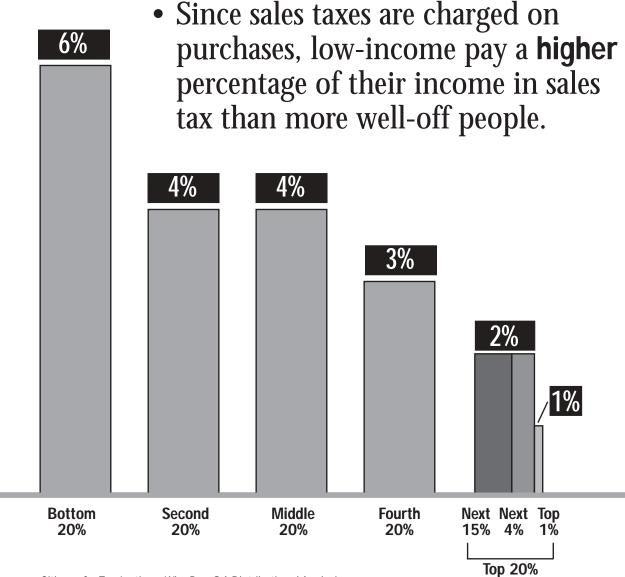
Percent of Income Paid in All Washington State and Local Taxes



Source: Citizens for Tax Justice, "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems of All 50 States," 1996.

Percent of Income Paid in Washington Sales Tax

• Less well-off people spend most or all of their income paying for life's necessities.



Source: Citizens for Tax Justice, "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems of All 50 States," 1996.

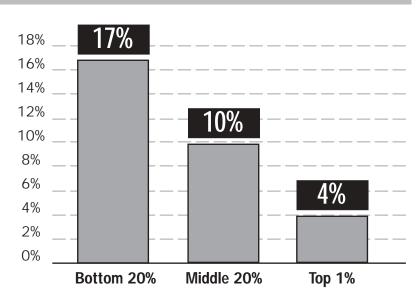
Types of Tax Systems

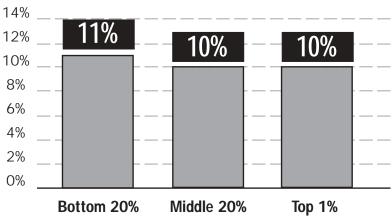
Regressive: Washington

When less well-off people pay a higher percentage of their income in tax than more well-off people do, it's called a "regressive" tax system.



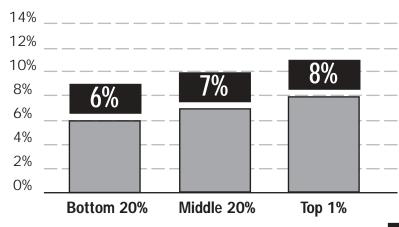
When all people pay roughly the same percentage of tax on their income, it's called a "flat" tax system.





Progressive: Delaware

When better-off people pay a higher percentage of their income in tax than less welloff people do, it's called a "progressive" tax system.



What's Fair?

How should the "burden" be distributed?



Reviewing the Key Points

- **★** Huge budget shortfall projected.
- ★ In the 1990s, **tax cuts** put huge holes in Washington's budget bucket.
- ★ Spending initiatives and unmet needs create more pressure on the budget.
- **★** Washington relies heavily on **regressive** sales and property taxes.
- ★ Low and middle-income people pay a higher percent of their income in state and local taxes than do wealthy people.

Questions to Ask About Washington Tax Reform Proposals

★ Is it fair?

Is the tax burden based on people's ability to pay?

★ Is it enough?

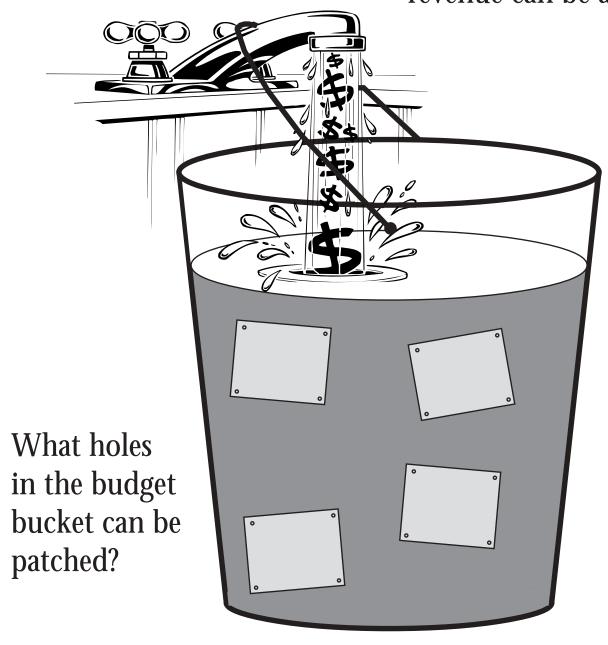
Does the proposal generate enough revenue to meet the needs of the people of Washington?

What Would Be the Impact of Various Tax Reform Proposals?

- **★** Raise Tobacco Tax 25¢
- **★** Establish 1% State Personal Income Tax
- **★** Establish 1% Intangible Wealth Tax
- **★** Increase the state estate tax as the federal estate tax declines
- **★** Apply a sales tax to selected services (e.g.: cable TV, business and financial services, etc.)
- **★** Sunset some business tax exemptions

How Can Washington Close the Revenue Gap?

What new sources of revenue can be added?



The Washington Budget Crisis and You



Washington Association of Churches

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